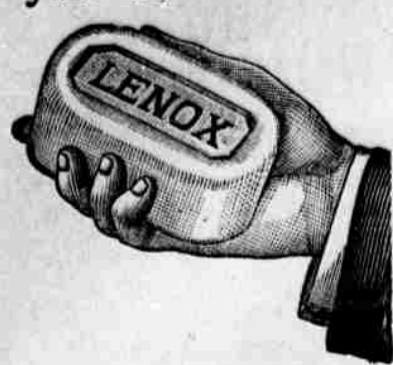


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Executor's Notice of Appointment.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the will of John Wesley Pullman, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased.

PERRY MCCLAUGHLIN, Executor. May 6th, 1891. Pricetown, Ohio.

Highest market price paid for good milling wheat at Model City Mills.

EVANS & M'GUIRE.

HILLSBORO MARKETS. Corrected Weekly by Richards, Zink & Co. Retail Grocers.

HILLSBORO, Tuesday, June 2.

BUYING PRICES.

Wheat, bushel..... 1 00

Corn..... 55

Oats..... 45

Corn Meal, bushel..... 35

Potatoes..... 25

White Beans, bushel..... 1 75

Butter..... 25

Eggs, dozen..... 15

Bacon, ham, pound..... 85

" Sides..... 85

" Shoulders..... 55

Lard..... 75

Hay, 100..... 7 00

Ex. Sugar..... 45

A Sugar..... 45

Granulated Sugar..... 5

Cut Leaf and Powdered Sugar..... 75

Coffee, Rio..... 25

Tea, Imperial, Y. H. and S. F..... 25

" Black..... 25

Cocoa, factory..... 12 50

Flour, good family brands, 50 lb..... 2 50

" 25 lb..... 1 25

Molasses, N. O., (new crop) gallon..... 55

" Sorghum..... 45

Golden Syrup..... 45

Onion Oil..... 12 50

Michigan Salt..... 1 10

Hams, city sugar cured, pound..... 15

Beef, city, gross..... 3 00

Beef, shipping, gross..... 3 50

Sheep and Lamb, per 50 lb..... 3 50

Hog, city, gross..... 3 50

Stock Hog, gross..... 3 50

Black Cows with calves..... 30 00

SAM HOUSTON'S WIFE.

The Romantic Story Related by a Venerable Squaw.

How the Great Hunter Tricked an Indian Rival in Order to Secure His Indian Bride—His Loyalty to the State.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who has been making a tour of the reservations of the Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas in that part of the Indian territory adjacent to the Pan-Handle, made the acquaintance of "Granny Houston," a venerable Indian woman who claims to be the widow of Gen. Sam Houston, the Texas patriot.

"We were ushered," says the correspondent, "into a small wigwam, in the center of which sat the oldest living representative of the southwestern tribes, a small, shriveled creature, whose skin resembled a bag of leather, but whose eyes contained a surprising luster, considering that she had reached her one hundred and ninth year. She extended her hand when we entered, but did not attempt to rise from the well-worn panther hide upon which she rested. Granny Houston is influential among the Wichitas, and makes 'heap good medicine,' although it is pretty generally believed that she is Cherokee by birth, and was adopted in her youth by the hostile Wichitas, who carried her off on one of their raids.

"At my desire, Cora Caruth, a full-blooded Wichita maiden who had been educated in the east, plied the old lady with questions and interpreted the answers for our benefit. From Cora's interpretation we framed the following story, commencing from the time that 'White Moon,' as she was then called, says she met the Texas patriot, when camped with the tribe on the Canadian river, close to the present site of Webster's Falls:

"The braves were over in Texas on a big hunt, and White Moon was in front of the old chief's wigwam stretching and otherwise curing a various assortment of hides and furs for her father. The head chief was a great hunter, and kept his only daughter in constant employment. One forenoon, when thus engaged, a large white boat, containing one white man and three Cherokees, landed within a few paces of White Moon. The former was dressed in buckskin, and had long hair and bright eyes. When he observed the girl he left his companions, and, smiling upon her, addressed her in Cherokee.

"The other squaws then came forward to greet the strange Indians, and soon cooked a large meal of turtle and deer meat which the visitors appeared to thoroughly enjoy. After eating, White Canoe, as he was called by his Cherokee comrades, placed a gold chain around White Moon's neck and called her his little wife. Two days afterward the white man took the Indian girl in his boat on a hunting and fishing trip.

"But there was a rival to White Moon's hand in the person of Little Wolf, an unscrupulous savage. The old chief, to settle the dispute in a peaceable manner, and anxious to keep on friendly terms with the young warrior who had great influence in his tribe, made the following proposition, which was in every respect unfavorable to White Canoe.

"Each contestant was to go to war alone against the Cheyennes, with whom the Wichitas was at variance, and the first who returned with the enemy's scalp and arrows would then and there wed the chieftain's daughter. Little Wolf yelled with triumph; he knew that White Canoe would not be likely to take a scalp even under the circumstances. White Canoe remembered to have passed through a settlement of Cherokees some weeks previous, among whom he had observed various war trophies captured from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. He rode directly to the point and purchased a full paraphernalia, including what he afterward represented to the old chief as a dead Indian's war horse. Before the return of Little Wolf, White Moon and White Canoe danced on the bull hide and were united.

"Granny Houston then told the story of their wedded bliss, how they passed many moons together—White Canoe hunting and fishing, while she made a home for him in their wigwam. But this Eden was suddenly broken into by white strangers, who came to tell Houston of the outrages of the Mexicans on his people, and, leaving his cattle and skins in her possession, he rode south to fight in the war of Texas independence."

A King's Bravery.

King Humbert, of Italy, has been awarded a gold medal by the state commission "for civil valor," the occasion being the collapse of a house in Rome last January. His majesty climbed down a rickety ladder into the cellar ahead of everyone else and assisted in rescuing several persons who were badly injured from the ruins. To one poor fellow that was planned down for hours by heavy timbers he gave wine and verbal solace, and to another man who feebly tried to thank him he answered: "Don't talk now, it will make you worse." The only moment when he seemed to think of anything but the scene around him was when he ordered a message to be sent to the queen, who was awaiting luncheon for him, not to be uneasy as he might not be able to return for some hours. The king did not leave the spot until all were brought out alive.

The Crime of "Hoodling."

"Hoodling," says a dispatch from Washington, is a word which has been coined in the post office department. The letter carriers of the country are suspected of "hoodling." To "hoodle" is to take more time in delivering or collecting letters than is absolutely necessary. The postmaster general and the superintendent of the free delivery service have held several conferences to consider plans for the prevention of "hoodling." The superintendent says he has investigated enough to satisfy him that the evil has assumed serious proportions.

CONCERNING CHEWING GUM.

The Most of It Contains Paraffine Wax, Which Is Very Injurious.

The fine distinctions required by legal definitions frequently threaten confusion, even when the facts appear to be perfectly clear. There is no room for doubting the inconvenience and danger which may arise from the accumulation of a mass of paraffine wax in the intestines; and yet when any legal interference with the sale of chewing gum, containing fifty per cent. of this substance, is attempted, the charming uncertainties and quibbles which arise are more amusing than edifying, says London Lancet. In a recent prosecution at the Hanley borough police court it was first contended that the fourteenth section of the food and drug act, which relates to the division of the substance in the presence of the seller at the time of purchase, had not been complied with. Then it was submitted that the article was not one of food, since it was sold simply for chewing. Then it was suggested that as sweets are so utterly indefinite in their composition, it was impossible to deal with them as ordinary articles of food. And the climax was reached in the contention that it was not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser, as the complainant said he did not intend to eat it. This was extremely ingenious, but the purchaser happened to be the inspector of nuisances, who was merely collecting evidence. The case ended for the present with the imposition of a fine, on the ground that the substance was sold to the prejudice of the purchaser, inasmuch as it was not in the nature of the substance and quality of the article demanded by the purchaser, who asked for gum and got paraffine wax. If the case is ever taken to a higher court it is quite possible that it may be argued that the complainant did not ask for "gum" but for "chewing gum"; that he did not get "paraffine wax," but only fifty per cent. of "paraffine wax" and the remaining fifty per cent. of unknown ingredients which sufficiently bring the substance within the legal meaning of "chewing gum." But what is "chewing gum"? The following definition might be suggested: A substance of very variable composition, ignorantly employed by children, which, when containing paraffine wax, may lead to very grave dangers, and the sale of which should be prohibited.

GREECE'S ROYAL FAMILY.

The King's Frugality, the Queen's Charities and the Princess' Modesty.

The income of King George, of Greece, is estimated at about six million dollars. He has no expenses to speak of, says the London Truth, except when he travels, and he hardly ever lodges on a first or second floor of the hotels where he puts up. The farm at his country place of Takao supplies the palace with wine, oil, meat, poultry and garden produce. Baron Erlanger is always sending bourse tips to Athens, and the king understands their value. When he was a minor his uncle Prince John, of Holstein, regularly invested the civil list savings in Greek bonds, which were then between thirteen and fifteen. His menus plainly only cost him bracelets and brooches, and that chiefly when he comes to France. The queen devotes her large fortune to her children and to the relief of the poor. She is in a quite unostentatious and simple manner a sister of charity. While the king attends to private and public business, she goes round hospitals and visits sick and suffering persons, some of whom may be personal friends, strangers at Athens or poor creatures. She says that if she ever had a vocation for anything it is for hospital work. The Greeks have no respect for royalty as such, and know nothing of aristocracy, but they love and revere their generous hearted queen, and have adopted all her children. The day on which her daughter Alexandra was leaving, as a bride, for Russia, the population for thirty miles gathered to the Piræus to see her off and wish her a long and happy life. Tears stood in the eyes of most of the spectators. All King George's children are handsome and look robust. They have no titles, not even the eldest son, and are known by their Christian names. He is only known as the duke of Sparta abroad. When he and his second brother were traveling a few years ago in Germany a hotel keeper, knowing they were royal, asked them to write down their names in his visitors' book. They thought it a good joke for the senior brother to set himself down as Pringhipe Catiti (prince of Something or Another) and the junior one as Comis Tipote (count of Nothing at All).

A Burning Time Card.

Behind the desk at the Auditorium hotel in Chicago is a group of three incandescent lamps. At night it has been noticed that one, two, or all of these lights would burn for a short time and then go out. The lamps were connected with the three stations located on the upper floors of the hotel, and these stations are connected with the annunciators in the rooms. Each station is supplied with ice water, etc. When a guest presses a button in his room, it rings the bell at one of the stations, the light in the office is turned on and a "front" from the station answers the call. The light burns while the boy is making the run; and is turned out as soon as he returns to the station. The clerks are then able to tell just how long the boys are in making the run. Then it affords an opportunity to bet on how long the light will burn.

Suspicious of Electricity.

There has been any amount of correspondence, newspaper controversy and litigation in Japan, as to the share played by the electric-light wires in starting the fire which recently consumed the Japanese houses of parliament. Not electric-lighting alone but every method utilizing electricity has become an object of suspicion, the telephone among the rest. Certain folks have been asking experts whether the telephone might not be responsible for a fire one of these fine days, and others want to know whether cholera germs could not be propagated by this subtle instrument as well as the waves of sound.



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distress after eating, pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even if they only cured.

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of Jane Newell, late of Highland county, Ohio, deceased.

J. W. NEWELL, Administrator. May 14th, 1891. Russell, Ohio.

Special.

It is with pleasure that we announce to our many patrons that we have (again) made arrangements with that wide-awake, illustrated farm magazine, the American Farmer, published at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and read by nearly 200,000 farmers, by which that great publication will be mailed direct, FREE, to the address of any of our subscribers who will come in and pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance from date, and to any new subscriber who will pay one year in advance. This is a grand opportunity to obtain a first-class farm journal free.

The American Farmer is a large 16-page journal, of national circulation, which ranks among the leading agricultural papers. It treats the question of economy in agriculture and the rights and privileges of that vast body of citizens—American Farmers—whose industry is the basis of all material and national prosperity. Its highest purpose is the elevation and ennobling of Agriculture through the higher and broader education of men and women engaged in its pursuit. The regular subscription price of the American Farmer is \$1.00 per year. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. From any one number ideas can be obtained that will be worth thrice the subscription price to you or members of the household, yet you GET IT FREE. Call and see sample copy.

Another Subsidy Line.

The Hungarian diet has authorized the minister of commerce of Hungary to enter into an agreement with the Adria Steamship Navigation company to extend its service to Brazil and the River Plate countries, for which it will receive an annual subsidy of 750,000 florins per year. The capital of the company will be increased to 5,500,000 florins, of which 3,000,000 florins will be invested in new ships.

American Cutlery at the League Banquet.

The prominence given to the fact that the dinner was American caused every guest to note the brand of the table knives—"Landers, Frary & Clark, Cutlery to the American People"—and the same old story was again told on the fact that the production and consumption of American goods was rapidly increasing under the beneficial effects of a protective tariff and with no advance in price.

THE TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

Free-Traders Getting Deeper and Deeper in the Mire.

The Free-trade papers continue their efforts to persuade themselves and their readers that the manufacture of tin plates will not be established here under the new tariff. At first they confidently asserted that no one ever thought of investing a dollar in the industry in this country. Forced to recede from this position, they still kept up their absurd policy of denying the existence of definitely located plants. As these began to multiply and American tin plates began to appear they again shifted their ground and turned to ridiculing the new American product. They said at first that tin plates would not be made at all. Actually confronted with the shining sheets, they challenged the manufacturer to produce 100 boxes a day, a physical impossibility then, so soon after the enactment of the new tariff. But in due time the hundred boxes appeared, and, behold! your Free-trader dared the manufacturer to turn out 1,000 boxes a day. This is the point at which he has now arrived.

The progress of the new industry will soon drive him from this position also. It takes time to establish great tin plate plants, and the new law has been insured to our manufacturers only seven months. The increased duty on tin plates does not go into effect till next July. Protectionists can well afford to wait. The "tin plate liars" will suffer the fate of the McKinley prices liars, all in due time.

An English View of Protection.

There is this difference between an Englishman and his servant on the American press—an Englishman will sometimes stop lying. And English newspapers are beginning to tell the truth about the effects of our late fiscal legislation. One of these commences an article as follows:

"There are signs of the McKinley tariff producing the effect its promoters designed and anticipated—that is, the transfer of manufacturing industries from foreign countries to the United States. Rhode Island is likely to become the site of a great worsted manufactory, promoted by powerful interests in England and on the continent. Germany is moving in that direction, for besides other trades she finds her cutlery trade hit hard, which is true also of Sheffield. The cutlers of Solingen think seriously of transferring their works, and many operators have emigrated in advance of their employers."

After a sneer at the quality of the German cutlery—the English have always maintained that their poor bayonets and swords were from Solingen—and mentioning the German habit of forging marks on their cutlery the paper continues:

"There are signs elsewhere as well of transfers of factories to America—a movement that would increase in magnitude if confidence were felt in the permanence of any fiscal policy adopted in the United States. The speech of the president at Galveston shows that the leader of the Republican party will only modify the protection policy in the line of reciprocity, as laid down by Mr. Blaine."

This is undoubtedly true, and if President Harrison had stated distinctly after the November elections that no legislation in the interest of British capitalists could become a law during his administration, more transfers of factories to this country would have been chronicled, and by so much would there be less corruption in our next general election, for even a British manufacturer, with his mill in this country, will not be found contributing to "Reform."

Protection in Louisiana.

The following letter was sent to the committee of the Tariff League banquet by Congressman H. Dudley Coleman, who voted against the McKinley bill:

Business engagements will prevent my leaving this city in time to be with you in person. I have, however, taken the liberty of sending to you this day by express, charges prepaid, a few samples of protective products of Louisiana—sugar, rice, salt, oranges, peanuts and pecans. It would have afforded me much pleasure to have sent a supply of these protective Louisiana products sufficient for the requirements of a banquet of 500 plates; but these samples will show to our friends that Louisiana is interested in the proposition of "Protection to American industries" as a principle. These samples of sugar and rice are placed in glass boxes and made in imitation of cotton bales. The cotton is sent in this case as packing material and to prevent breakage. You are authorized to make such distribution of these samples as you deem proper and as may suit your convenience, and I sincerely hope you will not be bothered or inconvenienced by the receipt of them. I have had the pleasure of meeting most of the distinguished speakers who will be present at your banquet, and I should enjoy very much meeting them again and hearing their eloquent speeches on the subject of Protection to American industries and American labor.

Who's "Got the Tin?"

"This bold and bad, that tariff bill!" The Free-trade croaker cried: Then trembled so much of ill That all could see he lied.

The days passed on. That tariff bill Has proved a public bane. The croaker's feet are croaking still. But will be silenced soon.

He now begins to realize That falsehood is a sin. He could not blind the people's eyes— Columbia's "got the tin!"

—Max Martin.

MAKING KNIT FABRICS.

AN INDUSTRY BUILT UP BY THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Its Condition a Year Ago—The Change That Has Already Taken Place—Undervaluations No Longer Exist—How the Poor Man is Benefited.

Free-trade and Free-trade journals are persistent in their utterances that the McKinley tariff will destroy American textile industries. If they can furnish no better evidence than that furnished by the knit underwear mills, then let us hear no more about the disastrous effects of a measure the beneficent effects of which are so clearly apparent. Contrast the present condition of the knit goods interest with that of a year ago. The enactment of the McKinley tariff was then in sight, yet its influence upon the future of this industry was already visible. Manufacturers saw that the administrative act would correct many of the worst abuses from which they had suffered so long, and that with the tariff bill passed, immediate relief from undervaluations would follow. A year ago not more than 60 per cent. of the present capacity for turning out underwear was in operation. At Cohoes, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Hudson City, and at various other places in this and other states, much machinery had been idle for three or more years, especially those mills that were equipped to make ribbed cotton underwear. This was due solely to the competition of great quantities of imported goods that were undervalued. And from the same cause the knitters of fancy cotton hosiery in Philadelphia became insolvent.

With the McKinley tariff in operation the first reappraisements by the board of appraisers demonstrated that the importations would be decreased, for though importers had advanced their foreign cost the increase was not enough. It is unnecessary to go into details as it is sufficient to know that through the operation of the McKinley tariff an unparalleled degree of activity has been infused into the knit goods industry.

The cry of the Free-traders has been and is that the poor man's wages have been decreased and the cost of his clothing has been increased. What are the facts? The poor man's cotton shirts and drawers, not costing in excess of one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, pay 35 per cent. ad valorem; the same as before the McKinley bill. Oh! the solicitude for the poor man and how it has been used to put eagles in the pockets of these importers that have expressed so much sympathy for the wage earner! No one doubts